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ABSTRACT

The purposes of this five-year Oregon State Library plan are: (1) to establish goals, priorities, objectives, and strategies for the development of library services within the state of Oregon; (2) to set forth methodologies to evaluate the success of the strategies in meeting the goals, priorities, and objectives; (3) to set policies and procedures for the state's use of federal Library Services and Technology Act funds; and (4) to fulfill the planning requirements of ORS 357.015 (4) and of Public Law 104-208, the Library Services and Technology Act. This paper discusses the process of developing the LSTA five-year state plan, and describes objectives, strategies, needs, and reference to an attached table of benchmarks for evaluation for the following two goals: The Oregon library community is committed to unrestricted access to the state's collections and library services for each Oregonian; and The Oregon library community is committed to quality local library collections and services for every Oregonian. The table of 13 benchmarks for the evaluation of the plan is included at the end of the document. (AEF)

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Oregon State Library

Oregon Library Services and Technology Act Five-Year State Plan 1998-2002

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ED 420 315

Purposes:

The purposes of *the Oregon Library Services and Technology Act Five-Year State Plan* are:

(1) to establish goals, priorities, objectives, and strategies for the development of library services within the state;
(2) to set forth methodologies to evaluate the success of the strategies in meeting the goals, priorities, and objectives;
(3) to set policies and procedures for the state's use of federal Library Services and Technology Act funds;
(4) to fulfill the planning requirements of ORS 357.015 (4) and of Public Law 104-208, the Library Services and Technology Act.

Process of Developing the LSTA Five-Year State Plan:

The LSCA Advisory Council considered the development of the Library Services and Technology Act Five-Year State Plan at their regular January meeting held on January 17, 1997. At that time the Council appointed a subcommittee to develop the process that would be followed to draft an LSTA Plan, and to implement that process. The subcommittee recognized that consensus about statewide resource sharing needs existed from previous planning efforts to achieve Oregon LINK, and the Oregon Information Highway Project. The subcommittee proposed that much of the existing "Long Range Program for Library Development in Oregon" (submitted as a requirement under the LSCA and revised annually) was still valuable and useful. Input from the library community about their perception of library needs, goals, possible LSTA grant activities, and ideas for improvements to the application process or administrative procedures was sought. The subcommittee developed the draft of the Five-Year State Plan after considering the input. The State Library forwarded the draft plan to the full LSCA Advisory Council with June 3, 1997 Council meeting preparation materials. The State Library alerted the library community about the draft's availability in its public meetings announcement about the upcoming Council meeting. The draft was also distributed by electronic mail, mounted on the State Library's website, and sent to key libraries and regional cooperatives. The announcement message invited written testimony or public comments to be delivered at the LSCA Advisory Council meeting on June 3, 1997. There were no comments submitted, nor testimony offered at the LSCA Advisory Council's open forum at their meeting. The Council forwarded a final draft to the State Library Board members to consider at their meeting on June 24, 1997. Public notice about any changes to the State Plan resulting from Council action was delivered electronically to the library community with an invitation for further comment. The State Library Board adopted a final plan at the June meeting. The final plan will be distributed by e-mail, made permanently available to the public on the State Library's website, and sent to those who request it.

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Goal 1
The Oregon library community is committed to unrestricted access to the state's collections and library services for each Oregonian.

LSTA Priorities 1A. D. and E.: "Establishing or enhancing electronic linkages among or between libraries. Encouraging libraries in different areas, and encouraging different types of libraries to establish consortia and share resources. Paying costs for libraries to acquire or share computer systems and telecommunications technologies." Public Law 104-208, Section 231.

Need:
Public libraries in three geographic regions in Oregon are not affiliated in consortia that have shared automated resource sharing systems in place (Columbia-Clatsop, Curry, Central Oregon). Public library CD-ROM based union catalogs are labor intensive to update and are losing their appeal as a resource sharing solution. Only nine academic libraries are members of multi-type consortia actually sharing automated systems with public libraries, and only a handful of special libraries and school library media centers are members of multi-type library consortia that share resources. The existing library automated systems are not all the same. Not all library automated systems have Z39.50 (or higher) compatibility.

Objective 1.1:
By the year 2002, building upon existing cooperative systems, networks, and electronic linkages, plan for 100% participation of public and academic libraries, and 25% participation of publicly funded special and high school libraries in shared automated resource sharing systems or consortia communicating with electronic linkages.

Strategies:
Participate in periodic statewide planning processes, involving representatives from all types and sizes of libraries, with the objective of achieving maximum cooperation between all types of libraries in sharing information and materials.

Award subgrants to assist in the creation or expansion of regional resource sharing networks, giving particular attention to areas of the state that have yet to establish resource sharing networks. In most cases these grants will involve developing the technological capacity of libraries for interlibrary cooperation and resource sharing, adhering to nationally recognized standards and protocols.

Evaluation:
Benchmarks 3, 10b, 13 (for all evaluation benchmarks see attached "Benchmarks for the Evaluation of Oregon's Library Services and Technology Act Five-Year State Plan 1998 – 2002").

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Objective 1.2:
By the year 2002, 90% of shared automated resource sharing systems, and academic and public libraries with automated library catalogs, will have their collections accessible for other libraries and their users to borrow using the Internet.

Strategies:
Award subgrants to implement a statewide interlibrary loan system, including the telecommunications technologies necessary for a successful statewide system.

Evaluation:
Benchmarks 3, 10b, 13.

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Need:
In 1993, the State Oregon approved legislation for a statewide resource sharing program with three authorized activities. The approved funding mechanism for this program freed up federal funds from the State Library's budget to support the activities. Implemented as Oregon LINK (Library Information Network for Knowledge), two of the activities need to continue to be funded with federal funds to provide equal access to information and materials for all Oregonians. The third activity could benefit from further study and consensus-building.

Objective 1.3: Provide for improved resource sharing in libraries through a statewide network that facilitates sharing information and materials statewide by compensating eligible libraries for reference referral service and net interlibrary loans.

Strategies:
Maintain and enhance an interlibrary loan net-lender reimbursement program that will reimburse public and academic libraries when they loan more materials to public, academic, school, and special libraries, than they borrow for their own users.

Maintain and enhance a regional reference referral program that will contract with five public and academic libraries to provide reference and information services to Oregon citizens through other public and academic libraries.

Consider the need for a direct loan net-lender reimbursement program to reimburse public libraries that provide more direct loans to users of other public libraries than its users receive from other public libraries.

Evaluation:
Benchmarks 10a, 10b, 10c.

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LSTA Priority 1B.: "Electronically linking libraries with educational, social, or information services." Public Law 104-208, Section 231.

Need: Libraries have varying access to educational, social, or information services delivered via the Internet. Citizens could benefit from greater access to databases. Growing numbers of citizens with English as a second language need access to automated library catalogs in their primary language, and to other non-English language databases. Statewide cooperative database licensing is just being piloted in 1997.

Objective 1.4:
By the year 2002, Oregonians will have access to cooperatively licensed electronic library resources available to Oregon libraries on a self-supporting basis.

Strategies:
Award subgrants to implement licensing of full text databases of interest to public, and academic libraries, and schools.

Award subgrants as seed money to implement additional cooperative database licensing opportunities available to Oregon libraries.

Award subgrants to allow libraries to implement access to their library catalogs for non-English speaking citizens and provide other non-English language databases that would continue to be provided to the public after the grant funded period.

Evaluation:
Benchmarks 4, 10a, 10b, 12.

LSTA Priority 1C.: "Assisting libraries in accessing information through electronic networks." Public Law 104-208, Section 231.

Need:
Continuing education opportunities planned for library staff by institutions of higher education in Oregon exist mainly in the metropolitan area and the mid-Willamette Valley. Most library education providers have other missions besides providing continuing education opportunities for library staff on a continual basis.

Objective 1.5:
Support a network of continuing education and professional education service providers offering new technologies training and education for library professionals and non-professionals working in public, academic, special, and school libraries.

Strategies:
Award subgrants to support library continuing education projects to meet the needs of library employees in public, academic, school, and special libraries for accessing electronic networks, databases, and information services available using the Internet, and other new technologies.

Authorize the State Library to use LSTA to funds to provide programs of consulting assistance to the library community about new technologies, and how they can be used to improve services to the public, including consulting about fund development for the purchase and support of new technologies.

Evaluation:
Benchmarks 1, 3, 4, 10c, 12.

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Goal 2
The Oregon library community is committed to quality local library collections and services for every Oregonian.

LSTA Priority 2: "Targeting library and information services to persons having difficulty using a library and to underserved urban and rural communities including children (from birth through age 17) from families with incomes below the poverty line." Public Law 104-208, Section 231 (2).

Need:
Approximately 5.4% of Oregon's population are "untaxed/unserved," that is, they do not have access to "free" (locally tax supported) public library services.

Objective 2.1:
Assist in the planning and establishment of library services to serve 100% of Oregonians by the year 2002.

Strategies:
State Library staff provide consulting assistance on topics of governance and funding.

Award subgrants to areas proposing to establish public libraries or extend public library service to unserved citizens.

Evaluation:
Benchmarks 2, 9.

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Need:
There are 129 individual governmental units providing public library service in Oregon. Fifty-two percent of the libraries serve populations under 10,000, and 75% serve populations under 25,000 people. Nine percent of Oregonians are considered underserved because their public library does not meet all the minimum service criteria in the Oregon Benchmarks. Inadequate funding due to insufficient tax bases, no professional librarian leadership, no ability to benefit from economies of scale, and no coordination of library services in a geographic region are some of the problems that keep small library governance units from meeting the minimum service criteria. Larger units of public library service would assist in alleviating these problems. Among other underserved populations, students of all ages experience varying levels of library service in using school and public libraries in their own communities weakening their opportunities for information literacy skills development.

Objective 2.2:
By 2002, encourage the development and establishment of larger public library administrative units that improve the capability of public libraries in meeting minimum service criteria.

Strategies:
State library staff consult with governmental units and library groups in the planning of larger library units, such as district and county library systems.

Award subgrants to assist in the consolidation of public library services. Grants may be used to extend library service through bookmobiles, outfit new facilities, purchase collections, or initially staff new services, and must include plans for securing permanent funding.

Evaluation:
Benchmarks 1, 9, 10d, 10e.

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Objective 2.3:
Assist in the development of cooperative arrangements and partnerships that will provide improved services to the public in a cost-effective manner, including creating coordinated programs by public and school libraries to achieve information literacy for learners of all ages.

Strategies:
State Library staff consult with libraries in the identification of service needs that can best be met through the cooperative use of staff, materials, and programs or through partnerships.

Award subgrants to projects that improve services through the cooperative use of materials, staff and programs, or through partnerships, including creating coordinated programs by public and school libraries to achieve information literacy for students of all ages.

Evaluation:
Benchmarks 1, 12.

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Need:
No in-state graduate library school exists to provide continuing education for public library staff, trustees, or Friends. Continuing education opportunities planned for library staff by institutions of higher education in Oregon exist mainly in the metropolitan area and the mid-Willamette Valley. Most library education providers have other missions besides providing continuing education opportunities for library staff on a continual basis. The leadership development that continuing education opportunities provide is needed to make a difference in achieving quality local library service, and in targeting library service to underserved citizens.

Fund development is one way that library services can be strengthened with additional revenue. Only a few public libraries employ staff whose assigned jobs entail developing new sources of income for the library, and affordable education and consulting in the area of fund development is sparse.

The number of certified school librarians decreased 7% in 1995-96 while the number of principals and district administrators increased by 4% and 23%, respectively. There is great concern in Oregon about the deterioration of school library services.

Objective 2.4:
By 2001, develop and improve the abilities of library employees, library board members, Friends of libraries, and school administrators to provide leadership to expand and strengthen library services statewide.

Strategies:
In both 1999 and 2001, the State Library will conduct a professional skills institute for children's librarians in small public libraries who have no professional education, or other library staff without graduate education in librarianship, including non-certified school library staff.

Award subgrants for projects in the area of library continuing education to educate Friends and trustees of public libraries in basic library principles, effective meeting skills, and library advocacy.

Award subgrants to develop an information program targeted to school board members, administrators, and other government officials about the changing role of school libraries and their value to overall educational achievement.

Evaluation:
Benchmarks 1, 9, 10d, 10e, 12.

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Objective 2.5:
Through 2002, provide leadership and guidance in the development of library services, staffs, facilities, and resources through the work of Library Development Services of the State Library.

Strategies:
Authorize the State Library to use LSTA to partially fund a program of consulting assistance to libraries, including consulting and continuing education in the areas of targeting library and information services to persons having difficulty using a library and to underserved urban and rural communities, about fund development to support library services, and about using technology to increase access to services, etc.

Annually publish directory and statistical information gathered from public, academic and special libraries in Oregon.

Periodically gather and disseminate other information of importance to library managers in Oregon.

Evaluation:
Benchmarks 1 – 10, 12.

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Need:
Many persons are unable to use the resources in public libraries because of transportation or mobility problems, because age or illness keeps them at home, or because some library material formats may be difficult to use. Few Oregon public libraries can afford to acquire a collection of large print, audio-visual, or other materials which would adequately meet the needs of these citizens.

Objective 2.6:
By 2002, plan, develop and promote outreach services for older citizens and/or homebound persons, and develop and expand more collections of print, audio-visual, and other materials appropriate to the needs of the older citizen.

Strategies:
Award subgrants for projects that develop and demonstrate outreach services for older citizens and/or homebound persons.

Award subgrants for the development and/or expansion of print and audio-visual collections, which are part of a new service or enhance a service program targeted to the older citizen.

Evaluation:
Benchmark 7.

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Need:
Research is now clear in confirming the importance of print rich environments, pre-literacy activities, and early exposure to reading in the development of literate children who are ready to succeed in school, and the importance of continued practice of reading and literacy activities to future educational success.

Objective 2.7:
Assist public and school libraries to plan, develop, and promote a full range of library services to children and young adults, including innovative outreach services to children and their care givers who might not otherwise make use of library services, and to children and young adults with special needs, including children (from birth through age 17) from families with incomes below the poverty line.

Strategies:
Award subgrants to assist libraries in providing outreach library services and programs to child care providers including those serving children from families with incomes below the poverty line.

Award subgrants to assist libraries in planning, implementing, and promoting other programs and services that respond to the needs of children and young adults for improved library services, including children (from birth through age 17) from families with incomes below the poverty line.

Work with the Oregon Educational Media Association to coordinate a limited program of high profile grants that will demonstrate excellence in school library media centers.

State library staff provide a consulting program to assist public libraries with improving children's services including consulting about Ready-to-Read grants and LSTA grants that meet objectives of the State Plan.

Evaluation:
Benchmarks 1, 5, 12.

LSTA Priority 3: "To promote targeted library services to people of diverse geographic, cultural, and socioeconomic backgrounds, to individuals with disabilities, and to people with limited functional literacy or information skills." Public Law 104-208, Section 213 (5).

Need:
Few Oregon public libraries support library outreach activities to local correctional facilities, homeless shelters, or collaborate with service providers working wih culturally, socioeconomically, or educationally disadvantaged persons.

The last survey of Oregon citizens about literacy skills discovered that only 41.1% of adult Oregonians were prose literate at an intermediate level; that only 35.5% of adult Oregonians exhibited document literacy at an intermediate level; that only 39% of adult Oregonians showed quantitative literacy skills at an intermediate level. The state's mandated adult basic education programs that provide literacy training could benefit from library assistance in promoting literacy, and referring potential clients and tutors.

Persons with disabilities are often economically disadvantaged as well. Due to limited financial resources, and in some cases due to a lack of awareness as to the special needs of persons with disabilities — and how public libraries can address these needs — Oregon libraries have found it difficult to make their services accessible and relevant to the needs of these citizens. The 1990 passage of the American with Disabilities Act establishes a requirement for libraries to adapt public library services to the particular needs of Oregonians who are disabled.

Objective 3.1:
Plan, develop, expand and promote programs of service for disadvantaged Oregonians with emphasis on outreach programs.

Strategies:
Award subgrants to form partnerships with other agencies in the development of library services to disadvantaged persons, and to develop collections to enhance service to disadvantaged persons, for example, projects that develop job skills for the unemployed and underemployed.

Award subgrants to assist libraries in supporting existing literacy training programs through promotion of literacy, expansion of literacy resources, application of new technologies in the implementation of literacy training, and, as needed, establishing regionally based literacy coalitions with public libraries as a key component. All literacy activities by public libraries should be developed in conjunction with literacy programs that are measuring student progress in reducing the number of functionally illiterate persons.

Award subgrants to provide assistance in improving access to collections, and developing collections suitable in format, subject, interest, and reading level that are part of a new service or enhance a service program targeted to persons with disabilities.

Award subgrants to public libraries to partner with Talking Book and Braille Services to extend library and information services to persons who are blind or print-disabled.

State Library staff provide consultation, training, and technical assistance to public librarians in strengthening, maintaining and expanding services to disadvantaged persons, encouraging literacy activities, promoting services for all types of persons with disabilities, and advocating for the acquisition of accessible technology for use by public library patrons.

Evaluation:
Benchmark 6.

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Need:
Libraries at state institutions are inadequately supported, resulting in under-developed library services to residents and inmates.

Objective 3.2:
By 2002, improve institutional library service in state-supported institutions in order to better meet the needs of the resident populations.

Strategies:
Award subgrants for projects that will improve and expand library services in state-supported institutions, and will result in increased state support of institutional library services.

Award subgrants for educational, planning, and evaluation assistance to structure a strategy for improving library services in juvenile rehabilitation facilities and state correctional institutions.

Evaluation:
Benchmark 11.

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Need:
Oregon has significant concentrations of several groups of persons with limited English-speaking ability. According to the 1990 U.S. Census, almost 4% of the state's population was identified as Hispanic. Libraries serve Southeast Asians (Vietnamese, Cambodian, Lao, Hmong, Mien), and people from Eastern Europe, and the Commonwealth of Independent States (the former Soviet Union.)

Objective 3.3:
By 2002, plan, develop, and promote programs of library service for those with limited English-speaking proficiency and assist in the development of collections suitable to meet the needs of the limited English-speaking, both for native language materials and English language instructional materials or other instructional materials.

Strategies:
Award subgrants for programs that develop English-language skills for those with limited English-speaking proficiency, or provide other needed assistance to these persons.

Award subgrants for the development of special collections, which are part of a new service or enhance a service program targeted to persons with limited English-speaking proficiency.

State library staff provide consultation and technical assistance to public librarians and other groups in improving services to the limited English-speaking.

Evaluation:
Benchmark 8.

Need:
One program that has seen only limited development in Oregon libraries is that of library-based community networks. Only a few libraries have staff with the advanced skills to manage networks, design interfaces, compile or link to necessary databases, and fully utilize new technologies in assuming this role.

Objective 3.4:
By 2002, support the development, expansion, and improvement of community networks in libraries.

Strategies:
Award subgrants to assist in the establishment or expansion of community networks in public libraries that will increase access to information and build a sense of community for people of diverse geographic, cultural, and socioeconomic backgrounds, to individuals with disabilities, and to people with limited functional literacy or information skills.

Award subgrants to assist libraries in developing, in partnership with other libraries or agencies, component databases to make available on a community network such as information and referral centers or computer accessible image collections.

Evaluation:
Benchmark 3.

Policies and Procedures:
The policies and procedures under which the *Oregon Library Services and Technology Act Five-Year State Plan* will be administered are as follows:

Administrative Policy
The Oregon State Library has the fiscal and legal authority and capability to administer all aspects of the LSTA. The State Library Board of Trustees approves policy regarding the administration of the LSTA. The Board makes policy decisions and awards LSTA grants after considering recommendations of the LSTA Advisory Council and the State Librarian.

The LSTA Advisory Council assists the State Library Board of Trustees in carrying out the *Oregon Library Services and Technology Act Five-Year State Plan* by involvement in the project proposal and grant application review processes, making recommendations after each review process, evaluating progress in accomplishing the State Plan, and advising the Board about other issues concerning the LSTA federal library grant program.

The LSTA Advisory Council consists of fourteen members and is broadly representative of library entities in Oregon including public, school, academic, special, and institutional libraries, and libraries serving individuals with disabilities. Special consideration is given to see that geographic areas of the state are represented, as are library users, and representatives of underserved persons.

The State Library Board of Trustees delegates to staff responsibility for procedural implementation of the LSTA.

LSTA funds may be used for statewide projects and competitive grant programs that meet the priorities of the LSTA. The LSTA Advisory Council will annually recommend to the State Library Board anticipated expenditures for statewide programs, whether administered by the State Library or another fiscal agent, and for the competitive grant program. As needed, special requests for LSTA expenditures may be recommended to the Board by the Council.

The State Library may expend up to 4% of allowed LSTA funds for administration of the LSTA in Oregon. The LSTA Advisory Council will annually recommend to the State Library Board anticipated expenditures for administration. Expenditures will include grants coordination staff, program services and supplies, evaluation of LSTA, and Council travel and meeting expenses.

Amendments to the Five-Year State Plan will be distributed to the library community for input into policy decisions regarding the implementation of the State Plan. In developing amendments, the State Library staff will consider the library development goals of the Oregon Library Association and other associations interested in the development of library services in Oregon, the

documented priorities of local governments, and other needs as determined by public, school, academic, and special libraries.

Application Procedures
All criteria for evaluating LSTA project proposals and grant applications will be made available as part of the annual grant announcement packet. The announcement packet will be annually reviewed by the LSTA Advisory Council and distributed widely.

LSTA grants may be made to any legally-established public library, academic library, special library, school library, library cooperative or consortium, or to any legally established organization willing to serve as fiscal agent for a project to benefit one or more libraries.

A two phase application process will be followed. Project proposals and full grant applications that are submitted by the deadline will be reviewed and evaluated by the LSTA Advisory Council and staff according to published criteria.

Project proposals will be submitted first. Those evaluated highly will be invited to be submitted as full grant applications. The invited grant applications will then be reviewed and evaluated. Those evaluated highly will be awarded LSTA funding. Libraries/agencies not receiving invitations to apply for grant funds are not prohibited from doing so.

There are no predetermined limits on the amount of LSTA assistance that libraries may request. The State Library does endeavor to make as many grants as possible to libraries throughout the state. For this reason, libraries submitting proposals that would require a large portion of the state's LSTA allotment may be less competitive than smaller, more reasonable requests.

Indirect costs to cover administrative charges that will be incurred by the fiscal agent may be requested from LSTA funds. Indirect charges may not exceed 6% of total direct costs requested from grant funds. A copy of relevant portions of a Federally-approved indirect cost plan must be submitted with the grant application.

Considerations Before Applying
Competitive grants will be awarded based on the merits of the applications in a given pool. Any sound project proposal that fulfills the priorities of the LSTA and addresses an objective in the Five-Year State Plan may be considered for funding. Addressing objectives in the Five-Year State Plan will be a criterion that will be evaluated in the project proposal review process.

The State Library Board and Council value the use of LSTA funds to demonstrate new services, programs, and technologies to the Oregon library community.

Innovation will be a criterion that will be evaluated in the project proposal review process. However, any sound project proposal that addresses the priorities of the LSTA may be considered for funding, regardless of the extent of innovation proposed. The Board and Council value the use of LSTA funds to demonstrate to a local community that services, programs, and technologies may be successful there, regardless of whether these services, programs, and technologies may already have been implemented by other libraries.

Technology grants for resource sharing will adhere to standards that allow automated catalogs to be searchable by other libraries and/or permit bibliographic records to be exported to automated regional catalogs

Continuing education subgrantees will invite participants from other types of libraries if space allows.

The LSTA Advisory Council will expect that applicants will fully exhaust resources in the community, in particular developing partnerships to the full extent possible, before seeking LSTA funds.

Local matching support for grant projects funded from LSTA sources is not required by federal or state regulations. However, cash and/or in-kind support from local sources is expected from all applicants as evidence of local commitment to the project objectives.

Grant funding will be available for announced 12 month periods. Grants will not be made for projects that would require funding beyond one year. Libraries may re-apply for funding in subsequent years for multi-year projects.

All approved LSTA projects are expected to seek on-going funding from local or other sources to support the project once the federal aid has ended.

Grant Administration Procedures

Once LSTA grant funds are released to the State, the State Library will send a Grant Contract to each subgrantee, which is a formal agreement between the state and the project fiscal agency. This contract sets out a number of requirements for administering the grant including that:

> All federal funds will be expended solely for the purpose for which a grant was awarded.
>
> All federal funds must be spent in accordance with all applicable laws and regulations governing LSTA.
>
> Federal funds may not be used for political purposes.

A schedule for reporting on grant activities and financial activities will be written into the grant contract.

Subgrantees will be expected to publicize each project in available and appropriate media outlets.

Funds for peer evaluation of each subgrant will be added to the approved grant amount. The State Library will match each subgrant with a peer evaluator to facilitate the evaluation of grants and the LSTA program.

Local support of agencies receiving federal funds may not be reduced because of receipt of federal funds.

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Benchmarks for the Evaluation of Oregon's Library Services and Technology Act Five-Year State Plan 1998-2002

Benchmark	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
1. Percentage of Oregonians served by a public library that meets minimum service criteria.	84%	85%							92%
2. Percentage of Oregonians served by a public library.	94.4%	94.5%	94.6%						100%
3. Percentage of Oregonians served by a public library with a dedicated Internet connection.				76%*					100%
4. Percentage of Oregonians served by a public library that participates in cooperative database licensing.				65%					95%
5. Percentage of 3 to 8-year-old Oregonians in households below the poverty level using the public library in the past year.			57%						90%
6. Percentage of adult Oregonians below the poverty level using the public library in the past year.	54%								70%
7. Percentage of Oregonians over 65 using the public library in the past year.	49%								60%
8. Percentage of Oregonians proficient in a language other than English using the public library in the past year.**									
9. Number of Oregon counties in consolidated county or multi-county library systems.	16	16	16	17					20
10. National ranking of Oregon public libraries: a. Circulation per capita	4th	4th							Top 5
b. Interlibrary loans per 1,000 population served.	2nd								Top 5
c. Reference transactions per capita.	28th	31st							Top 20
d. Operating expenditures per capita.	18th	17th							Top 10
e. ALA-MLS librarians per 25,000 population served.	21st	20th							Top 10
11. Percentage of residents of Oregon state institutions who are served by a library that meets minimum service criteria.***									
12. Percentage of Oregon K-12 schools participating in cooperative database licensing.				0%					50%
13. National ranking of Oregon academic library interlibrary loans per student FTE.									Top 5

* Figure is a rough estimate. **Tentative wording pending further research. ***Criteria to be developed.